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Director & State Health Officer

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency
Department of Public Health



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor

July 3, 2013
Certified Mail/Return
Receipt Requested
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Princeton Water District
P.O. Box 224
Princeton, CA 95970

Attention: Andy Ferendelli, President

SUBJECT: PRINCETON WATER DISTRICT - PWS NO. 0600013 – CITATION NO. 21-13C-008 FOR LEAD AND COPPER RULE VIOLATIONS

The Princeton Water District (District) public water system failed to monitor and report for the State of California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) beginning in the year 2003 to present. Consequently, CDPH has issued the enclosed Citation for Noncompliance (Citation) to the District. The Citation includes directives for corrective action, public notification and for certification of public notification.

The Citation also directs that the District comply with the LCR in the future. Failure to comply with the LCR and the Citation may result in further enforcement action with the possibility of administrative penalties.

Please review the Citation and enclosures. If you wish to propose any changes in the public notification provided herein, or if you have any questions regarding the Citation, please call James Reade at (530) 224-2485, or me at (530) 224-4861.

Reese B. Crenshaw, P.E.
Valley District Engineer
DRINKING WATER FIELD
OPERATIONS BRANCH

Enclosures: Citation
Certification of CCR distribution
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

cc: Colusa County Department of Environmental Health

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

IN RE: **PRINCETON WATER DISTRICT**
 Water System No. 0600013

TO: Mr. Andy Ferendelli
 Princeton Water District
 P.O. Box 224
 Princeton, CA 95970

**CITATION FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH
SECTION 116555 OF THE CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE
AND SECTION 64675 OF THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING AND REPORTING**

2005 - Present

Issued on July 1, 2013

Section 116650, Chapter 4, Part 12, Division 104 of the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), authorizes the issuance of a citation for failure to comply with a requirement of the California Safe Drinking Water Act, or any regulation, standard, permit, or order issued hereunder.

VIOLATIONS

The Drinking Water Field Operations Branch of the California Department of Public Health (hereinafter 'Department') hereby issues a Citation to Princeton Water District (hereinafter 'District'), for failure to comply with Section 116555(a) of the CHSC and DIVISION 4, Chapter 17.5, Article 3 of Title 22, California Code of Regulation (CCR). Specifically, the District (mailing address: P.O. Box 224, Princeton CA, 95970) failed to comply with the primary standard for lead and copper water quality monitoring during the period 2005 – 2012.



1 The Water System operates under a domestic water supply permit issued by the State of
2 California (hereinafter State) in August of 1994. Princeton Water District is a community
3 water system serving a population of approximately 356 persons through 118 service
4 connections.

5 **Section 116555(a)(1) and (3) of the CHSC.**

6 Section 116555(a)(1) and (3) of the CHSC specifies "Any person who owns a public water
7 system shall ensure that the system does all of the following:

- 8
- Complies with the primary and secondary drinking water standards.
 - 9
 - Provides a reliable and adequate supply of pure, wholesome, healthful, and
10 potable water."

11

12 **A. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING AND REPORTING**

13

14 **Monitoring and reporting violation for Lead and Copper**

15 The Lead and Copper Rule requires community and non-transient non-community water
16 systems to maintain a monitoring program for lead and copper in the distribution system by
17 collection of samples at the customer's tap. Our office has reviewed the compliance status
18 of the District's water system with these monitoring and reporting requirements. The
19 Department has found that the Water System has not performed the required lead and
20 copper monitoring as follows:

21

22 **Failure to conduct annual monitoring for lead and copper**

23 Title 22, Section 64675.5 allows systems that do not exceed half the lead and copper
24 action levels during each of the two consecutive six-month monitoring periods to reduce
25 the number of samples and reduce the frequency of sampling to once every three years
26 (tri-annual). The system was given credit for completing the two six month monitoring
27 periods in 2001 and 2002. The District should have collected the next annual set of 5
samples during the summer of 2005. Our department has not received any data to date to



1 indicate that the 2005 or subsequent monitoring was completed. By not conducting the
2 scheduled lead and copper rule monitoring, your water system has failed to comply with
3 Section 64675.5.

4
5 **The next annual sample set (5 samples) is now due by July 31, 2013.** The analytical
6 results must be reported to the Department by the 10th day of the month following the
7 month in which the analyses were completed.

8 For the District to catch up with lead and copper rule monitoring, the District must complete
9 monitoring annually through 2016.

10 After 2016 monitoring may be further reduced to triennial (every three years) if the 90th
11 percentile levels for lead and copper remain below the action levels of 0.015 mg/L and 1.3
12 mg/L, respectively, in all monitoring rounds. Monitoring must be completed in the summer
13 months (June – September).

14
15 **B. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

16 Section 116450 of the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), specifies that whenever
17 a monitoring requirement specified in the Department's regulations is not performed, the
18 person operating the public water system shall notify the Department and shall give notice
19 to the users of that fact in the manner prescribed by the Department.

20
21 Public notification for failure to conduct the required lead and copper distribution monitoring
22 is required. The Water System shall utilize (Attachment B) the 2012 Consumer Confidence
23 Report (CCR) to inform their customers of the failure to conduct the required lead and
24 copper rule monitoring.

25
26 Proof of notification is required. The Water System shall complete Attachment A and
27 return it to the Department by **August 1, 2013**



1 **C. DIRECTIVES**

2 The Princeton Water District is hereby directed to take the following actions:

- 3 1. By **July 15, 2013**, the District shall provide public notification (by inclusion in the
4 Consumer Confidence Report) of the failure to maintain the required lead and
5 copper monitoring and reporting program by mail or direct delivery to each
6 customer.

7
8 By **August 1, 2013**, the District shall provide proof of mailing or direct delivery of
9 the CCR to each consumer using Attachments A to:

10 Reese B. Crenshaw, Valley District Engineer
11 California Department of Public Health
12 Devision of Drinking Water
13 364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101
14 Redding CA, CA 96002

- 15 2. The District has failed to conduct annual lead and copper monitoring from its
16 customer's taps since 2005. This must be completed with the collection of lead and
17 copper samples by **July 31, 2013 from five sites**. Samples shall be collected in
18 accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule Sampling per Title 22, Section 64677.
19 The analytical results must reported to the Department by the 10th day of the month
20 following the month in which the analyses were completed.

- 21 3. The District must complete annual lead and copper sampling between in the
22 summer months (June – September) through the year 2016. Depending on testing
23 results the District may be eligible to conduct lead and copper tap sampling every
24 three years after the year 2016.
25
26
27

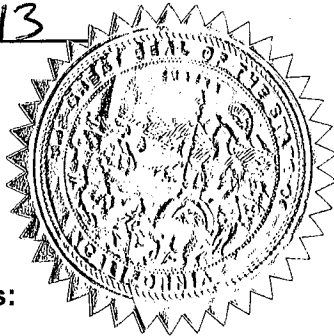


1 **D. CIVIL PENALTIES**

2 Sections 116650(d) and 116650(e) of the CHSC allow for the assessment of a civil penalty
3 for failure to comply with requirements of the California Safe Drinking Water Act. Failure to
4 comply with any provision of this Citation may result in the Department imposing an
5 administrative penalty of not less than \$100 (one hundred dollars) per day as of the date of
6 violation of any provision of this Citation.

7
8
9
10
11 Date

7/8/13



R. Crenshaw

Reese B. Crenshaw, P.E.
Valley District Engineer
DRINKING WATER FIELD OPERATIONS BRANCH

12
13
14
15 **Attachments:**

- 16 Attachment A: Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification
17 Attachment B: Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)



ATTACHMENT A

2012 Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: _____

Water System Number: _____

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: _____
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Phone Number: () _____ Date: _____

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www. _____
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www. _____
- ☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Princeton Water District #0600013 Report Date: July 1, 2013

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Two Groundwater Wells

Name & location of source(s): Well 01 (South Well), Well 02 (North Well)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Report Date: May 2, 2002, Copy on file at CDPH Redding CA.

Vulnerabilities: Historic Gas Stations, Above Ground Storage Tanks, Surface Water

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____

For more information, contact: Andy Ferrendelli Phone: (530) 439-2389

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(0)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(0)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected (Date)	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10 (2002)	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10 (2002)	0.090	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	Well 01: 1-2013 Well 02: 1-2013	43 44		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	Well 01: 1-2013 Well 02: 1-2013	194 212		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	Well 1: 4-2013 Well 2: 4-2013 quarterly	8 5	0 – 8 5 – 6	10	4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	Well 1: 1-2012 Well 2: 1-2012	235 119		1,000	2,000	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	Well 1: 1-2012 Well 2: 1-2012	1 3		50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppb)	Well 1: 1-2013	100		2,000	1,000	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	Well 1: 1-2012 Well 2: 1-2012	0.04 0.05		2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nitrate as NO ₃ (ppm)	Well 1: 1-2013 Well 2: 1-2013	1.2 3.4		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	Well 1: 1-2013 Well 2: 1-2013	6 8		500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)	Well 1: 1-2013	20		50	none	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	Well 1: 1-2013 Well 2: 1-2013	12 6		500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppm)	Well 1: 1-2013 Well 2: 1-2013	290 320		1,500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
None					

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Princeton Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Lead and Copper Rule Monitoring Failure Section 64675 of Title 22 CA Code of Regulation	Princeton Water District has failed to collect and report Lead and Copper samples from customer taps since 2003	2003 to present	CDPH has issued a citation with directives ordering Princeton Water District to resume customer tap sampling annually	<p>Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.</p> <p>Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.</p>